

# The China Mail

Established February, 1846.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5424.

號七月一十年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

五十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-  
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which  
may be learnt on application.

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH

Have just Received CHRISTMAS CARDS—LETT'S DIARIES for 1881. Perry's "Navies of the World," Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers," Hand book of Architectural Styles," The Englishman's House," Cavendish's "Card Essays and Descriptions," Dickens's "Speeches," "Carols of Cockayne," Bergen's "Marine Engineer," Roper's "Engineer Handy-book," Onida's "Motus," Dickens's "Works" Complete, 18 Vols. in Case. New "Ladies' Work" Complete, 32 Handy Vols. in Case. Very Foster's "Drawing Course," Huth's "Life and Writings of Buckle," Gillott's PENS in great varieties. New SKETCHING BLOCKS. Hington's "Australian Abroad," Ceylon, India and Egypt." Hongkong, November 18, 1880.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the ELLIOTTS MELLAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880.

## Entertainment.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THEATRE DES ROYAL.

## CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, 27th November, 1880.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

"Lucia di Lammermoor,"

THE GRAND OPERA by DONIZETTI.

First Appearance of SIGNORA MILANI VELA.

## MONDAY,

20th November, 1880.

## THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

"La Sonnambula,"

by BELLINI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Family Tickets, to admit Three, £1.

<div data-bbox="218 434 " 12 " " 5

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
Ex recently arrived Mail and  
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
GROCERIES,  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

APPLES, Green and Dried.  
MOLASSES, Canned and Bottled.  
EASTERN CREAM CHEESE.  
RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT.  
INDIAN CORN MEAL, OATMEAL.  
CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY.  
ASSORTED JELLIES in Glass Jars.  
NUTS—BARCELONA, BRAZIL,  
SHELLBARK, ALMONDS,  
PECAN, WALNUTS  
and PEANUTS.

GREEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.  
RUSSIAN CAVIARE.  
OX-TONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.  
OYSTER CHOWDER.  
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.  
RICHARDSON & ROBIN'S DEVILLED  
MEATS.  
ITALIAN PASTES, MACARONI and  
VERMICELLI.  
EASTERN HAMS and BACON.  
SMOKED SALMON.

CALIFORNIA  
CRACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.  
Soda CRACKERS.  
Wafer BISCUITS.  
Ginger OAKES.  
Milk BISCUITS.  
Oyster BISCUITS.

HORSE RADISH in Bottles.  
Soused Lamb's TONGUES.  
Comb HONEY in Original Frames.  
Soused Pig's FEET.  
Strained and Comb HONEY in Bottles.  
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.  
Family Mutton BEEF in Kegs.  
No. 1 Boston MACKEREL in Kite.  
Salmon BELLIES in Kite.  
Paragon MACKEREL in Kite.  
English BRAWN.  
Compressed OX-TONGUE.  
Compressed CORNED BEEF.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½lb Cases.  
Assort. Canned VEGETABLES.  
MINCEMEAT.  
Sausage MEAT.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Queen's OLIVES.  
Assorted PICKLES.

California CANDIES.  
The American BROILER.  
Waffle IRONS.  
Lemon SQUEEZERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
— and —  
JOHN MOIR'S  
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD  
STORES.

Wiltshire BACON in Wrapper.  
Irish Selected BACON in 2lb & 4lb Tins.  
Cumberland HAMS.  
Breakfast TONGUES.  
Russia OX-TONGUES.  
Oxford SAUSAGES.

HAM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.  
Truffled SAUSAGES.  
Poached MASTS and FISH.  
Phillippe and Canaud's PATE DE  
FOIE GRAS.  
Phillippe & Canaud's ASPARA  
GUS.  
Phillippe & Canaud's SARDINES.  
Gelatine LOZENGES.  
Assorted SWEETS.  
GELATINE.

Malle's French MUSTARD.  
Anglo Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.  
Anglo Swiss COCOA and MILK.  
Crosse & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.  
Mason's CHOCOLATES Assorted.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA.  
Van Houten's COCOA.  
Eggs' COCOA.  
COSAQUES.

Leibig's Extractum GARNIS.  
Smoked COD-ROBS.  
Dried SPPATS.  
Floundon HADDOCK.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
Yarmouth BLOATERS.  
Kippered HERRING.  
Dried HERRINGS.

FARDINES WITH TOMATOES.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
Assorted JAMS.

Call's Foot JELLY.  
Eesses for Flavoring.  
SAUCES.  
SPICES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS.  
CURRANTS in Bottles and Bulk.  
RAIBINS in Bottles and Bulk.

Mincedmeat; CARAWAY SEEDS.  
Ground COFFEE.  
Raw COFFEE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 Catty and 10 Catty  
Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25  
cents per lb.

Hongkong, November 22, 1880.

## Intimations.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents of the above Company, are  
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27081

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES—  
St. John's CATHEDRAL—Rev. W. Jenning, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service—Rev. C. Gilbert Smith, B.A., Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 A.M. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service. (A voluntary Service is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45 P.M.)

UNION CHURCH—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Evening at 5 P.M. Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Charles Parker, for Seamen, &c.—

Rev. C. Gilby Booth, B.A., Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service, the third Sunday in each month. All the Seas are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West—Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 P.M.

ST. PETER'S MISSION CHURCH—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.

S. F. Cole, Bombay Nov. 6, Galle, Penang, and Singapore Nov. 20, Mala and General.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Nov. 27, *Empress*, British steamer, 395, Talbot, Haiphong, &c., General.—RUSSELL & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27, *Conqueror*, for Haiphong.

27, *Adolph*, for Fanning Island.

27, *Sumida Maru*, for Kobe, &c.

27, *Glendore*, for London, &c.

27, *Yangtze*, for Haiphong.

27, *City of Peking*, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

CLEARED.

27, *Helena*, for Kelung.

27, *Amoy*, for Amoy.

27, *Fuyu*, for Shanghai.

27, *Nourmahal*, for Manila.

27, *Tartar*, for Bangkok.

27, *Com Dupont*, for Bangkok.

27, *Livingstone*, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kashgar*, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Rev. G. F. Warren, Miss Caspari, Mrs. and Miss Mackie, B.W. Mr. and Mrs. Banister, Messrs. T. Scott, and J. Johnson; from Bombay, Mr. R. J. Solomon; from Penang, 7 Chinese; from Singapore, 10 Chinese; for Yokohama: from Southampton, Mr. B. H. Pratt, Mrs. Marshall and infant; from Venice, Rev. E. C. Hopson.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,  
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DIRECTIONS.

A small portion to be poured upon the Head, and to be rubbed into the roots of the Hair. No Pomade required.

LAO-TI-KEE  
HAIR WASH.

An unique and elegant  
appendage to the Toilet, combining in itself the  
properties of a Hair  
Grease, Wash and  
Reactor.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,  
Chemists,  
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI.

THE LAO-TI-KEE HAIR WASH.

SHANGHAI.

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.



Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE. DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862.

BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloid Quinine, Cynipidine, Xanthoxylin, &amp;c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably elegant and pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, perfectly free from Striaphia and all other Dangerous Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nausous Mixtures with which the Market has been deluged since the Phosphorous Treatment of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a RELIABLE Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in repulsing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Delirium, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noses in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Dullness in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbo-Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &amp;c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Permanent Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fog, or whatever cause.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energizing Effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been accustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhauing Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND, CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvelous Restorative for Brain Tumors, Clergymen, Bachelors, Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Cholera Diarrhoea, THE Residential properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE are now well known throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Countries. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of PHOSPHOROUS, which remunerates the Exporter of this Remedy, and the Importer of the same throughout the world.

A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely offered from Distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific and Professional Men, who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Delirium, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicines Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE, which has the sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Register of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of Mean and Actionable Fraudulent Imitations of my Trade Mark, Phosphodyne with fictitious addresses that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is worn in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass their Indents through the London House, or English Firms who are known respectively only to ensure their being sent with the Special Mark of DR. LALOR'S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cure, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,  
Bay House, 32, Gainsford Street,  
LONDON, N.W.

The sole proprietor and originator of Phosphodyne.

Sold by all the Leading Chemists, Merchants and Storkeepers in India and China.

20c80 1w 25c 25c81

## Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES;  
COUGHS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS,  
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.  
Composed of the purest remedies. These Lozenges contain no opium or any deleterious agent, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This and unfailing certainty render it daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians. (In use nearly 60 years).

## MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.  
22, Old Harbour Lane, London.  
Sir.—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRIN GLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KRAZING, Indian Medical Service.  
Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Inipient Consumption, Asthma and Rheumatic Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" engraved on the Government stamp.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in repulsing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Delirium, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noses in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Dullness in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbo-Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &amp;c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Permanent Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fog, or whatever cause.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

2s80 1w 30c81

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, "Agué, Coughs, Colds, &amp;c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ACTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they professed it largely, and meant no other than Dr. Browne.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against buying any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

MEDICAL USE AND ACTION.  
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, eases the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensivly.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those two often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &amp;c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reported (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and it was right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

ACTION.—None given without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE Manufacturers—

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

4s80 1w 25c 25c81

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Underwritten in the Chinese Mail, 1880, is now in the hands of the Chinese Mail, 1880, 1881 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CHINA, from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underwritten has leased the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. TAK YEE KU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the newspaper.

The rate for Advertising is considerably moderate.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at 26.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by half-yearly instalments in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, English or Portuguese, are admissible. Encyclopaedias are made to present a resume of each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (few references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1880, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity to the development of a state. All the learned classes should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address, China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set up first as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which must be regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number we have before us, is intended to occupy a position in China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of accuracy that has been bestowed by its authors on the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to those respective authors. In a paper on 'The Legend of the King' by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which this place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Bows, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to certain ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantee and securities necessary to protect it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salom, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in offering an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-constructive in tone—in almost every part of the world commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

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## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *d*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section: 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's to the Y. and O. Co.'s Office.

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Law Notices.  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

Monday, November 29.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Before the Full Court, at 10 o'clock.

Ko Leong Yuen and ors. v. Ban Hap  
and ors.—Adjourned hearing.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Leung In and Leung  
Ching.—Bankrupt.

Before the Chief Justice at 4 o'clock:

Summons under 106 section of the Bank-  
ruptcy Ordinance No. 6 of 1864.Police Intelligence.  
(Before the Hon. M. S. Townshend.)

Saturday, November 27.

THE ASSAULT BY A SAILOR AND SOLDIERS.  
The case of David Sims and William Scott, remanded on the 24th inst., was called, and a certificate being produced by the Deputy Inspector General Breen, to the effect that Constable Hughes, whose evidence was required, was still too unwell to appear, the case was further remanded till Thursday, the 2nd December.DEPONING DEFENDANT.  
Wan Alan, 24, defendant, was charged with depositing rubbish outside her house, in Pound Lane, on the 26th inst. Defendant complained that the Constable had beaten her, but was unable to substantiate her statement, and was fined \$2, in default to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour.ROGUE AND VAGABOND.  
Marie Elisaard, 18, of Denmark, servant, admitted sleeping in the street, on the 27th inst., and was sent to gaol with hard labour for fourteen days, as a rogue and vagabond.DAVIES AND INAPARDE.  
John Murray, 46, and John McBride, 21, seaman, unengaged, were charged with being drunk and incapable, on the 26th inst., and having no fixed place of abode. Defendants admitted the charge, and three and four previous convictions having been proved against them, the first defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour, and the second defendant to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour, as rogues and vagabonds.STREET GAMBLING.  
Mak Acheung, 28, hawker, was ordered to be exposed for three hours in the stocks, for gambling in the street, on the 26th instant.ASSAULT.  
Daniel Corcoran, 24, seaman, unemployed, was charged with assaulting Fung-yai Allah Khan, a seaman, in a bazaar, in West Street, and also with being violent and tearing the Constable's uniform when given in charge. Defendant was fined \$2, in default to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour for the assault, and to pay \$2 compensation to P.C. No. 675, in default to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour; the sentences to be cumulative.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy.)

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.  
In the case taken yesterday, in which Choi Akin, 22, widow of Loong Achin and Lin Apai, 50, widow, were charged with bringing a girl into this Colony for an unnatural purpose, evidence was given by Joseph Flynn, P. S. 49, to the following effect. On the 23rd inst., witness received some information from Mr T. Ide Bowler which induced him to accompany Mr Bowler to his house, where he saw the second prisoner and the girl Wong Aoi. On asking the second prisoner what relation she was to the girl, she said she was not related, but that a woman living in East Street had given the girl to her to sell or pledge. Witness then accompanied the second prisoner to East Street, where the first defendant was found, pointing out to witness, and taken into custody.

Wong Aoi, the girl in question, said that she was 16 years of age by Chinese reckoning, and was a native of Canton, and her father being dead the girl had been living with her mother at Canton. The first prisoner was her aunt, and her mother being very poor and scarcely able to support the family, sold the first prisoner, about a month ago, to bring witness to the Colony to obtain some employment or to raise some money by pledging her. Witness was consequently brought to the Colony by first defendant, and after a few days, second defendant came and took her to a brothel and offered to sell her for \$120. The offer was accepted by the woman in charge of the brothel, but witness refused to remain with her. Witness was then taken to Neung Tse, or Mrs Bowler, who on being asked to bring her, told the second defendant that this place being free, no person could be bought or sold here. Witness had remained in Mrs Bowler's house since, acting as a servant for half a dollar per month, and desired to remain there. Second defendant had offered to sell the girl to Mrs Bowler, upon which he had given information to the Police, which led to the arrest of the two defendants.

The case was remanded till 3rd prox., first prisoner being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$15 each, the second prisoner in two sureties of \$25 each.

PETTY LABOUR.  
Chen Atan, 25, boatman, who appeared on remand from 22nd, was charged with stealing a pair of ears, value \$120 from Wong Atan, a widow, on the 21st inst., and was ordered to find security in two sureties of \$50 each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed for fourteen days.Canton.  
Nov. 25.

I have to-day witnessed a very interesting ceremony, which was also attended by A. R. Hewitt, Esquire, His Britannic Majesty's Consul and a Mandarin, representing the Viceroy, as well as by almost every member of the Protestant Missionary body in the city, including some visitors on route to Siam and several of the general foreign community, together with several hundred Chinese Christians, including many women and children; the occasion being the dedication of a new edifice of fine proportions and commodiousness, to the purpose of the female Boarding School conducted by Miss Harrington Noyes since August 1872, with a degree of success developing elements

of growth inducing enlargement of its scope and necessitating the erection upon a new site at Kuk-fau (in close proximity to the Missionary houses and the Hospital at that eligible situation) of the building that to-day has been auspiciously consecrated to the purposes designed by the founders of the School.

1.—93 feet long, exclusive of annexes of a chapel and some bath-rooms and kitchen, 36 feet broad and three storeys high; and has cost between three and four thousand dollars. Of this cost \$3,000 have been contributed by the American Women's Board for establishing Missionary Female Schools, and the remainder by other friends of Miss Noyes. The buildings are now adequate to the accommodation of one hundred women and girls, and applications are numerous.

The services of consecration were conducted by the Rev. Henry V. Noyes, assisted by the Rev. B. C. Henry, in Chinese addresses of eloquence and force, Miss Noyes preaching at the Organ; and the Rev. George Piercy offered an eloquent prayer in English. Upon their conclusion

The Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Hunt Club took place last night (19th). The accounts, which showed \$607.37 receipts and \$676.63 disbursements were passed. The expenses included \$165 given for prizes, and sundry small payments as compensation to natives whose grounds had been ridden over. Messrs A. Mulard, J. K. Rawick, E. G. Low, H. W. Daniels, W. Howie, E. O. Arbuthnot, and A. Abbott were elected stewards, and Mr Low was invited to re-occupy the position of Master, which he has filled so often before.

A foreigner was very seriously injured last night at No. 5 Foothill; and another foreigner was struck under the influence of liquor, which hit him over the head and face like a poker. The injured man was taken to the hospital, where he now lies. The man who committed the assault was brought before Judge Dunn at the United States Consulate this afternoon, and was allowed out on bail of \$500 and two securities of \$250 each, cash deposit, to appear on Monday, the 29th instant.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH  
MAIL.LATEST TELEGRAM.  
The following telegram are from the Straits Times Mail extra:—

London, Nov. 1.—The Persian troops have relieved Urmiyeh, and the Kurds were repelled with great loss. The district was completely cleared of the enemy, who have evacuated Kermanshah and are now beginning to move for more.

Nov. 7.—The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £27,437,500, showing a decrease of £1,500,000. Returns of exports amount to £687,500, showing an increase of £1,400,000, compared with last year.

11.—Meeting of the Irish Land League has held a formal appearance and demanded particulars of the charges against the school.

Constantinople, Nov. 6.—Dervish Pasha, in his negotiations with the Albanian chiefs, has demanded their submission.

Nov. 7.—The Albanian chiefs have replied to Dervish Pasha's demand for their submission that they are resolved to defend their lives. The three infantry battalions sent as reinforcements have landed, but were presented with orders to disband.

The Pasha (7) is urging the Sultan personally to order an audience at any cost.

The Sultan has again plotted against the Winter Palace at Moscow and succeeded in effecting several explosions.

The Kurds have made a fresh advance against Urmiyeh, but were defeated with heavy loss.

Nov. 8.—Reinforcements are being sent to Dervish Pasha. Riza Pasha has left Albania for Constantinople.

Cairo, Nov. 8.—The Khedive has ordered the Governor of Suez to compliment Sir Frederick Roberts on his arrival, and show him honour.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—Owing to a rise in prices, the Russian Government have threatened to transport the principal grain merchants.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The execution of the decree against non-recognized religious orders has been completed in France.

Athens, Nov. 6.—M. Commandoros, President, has demanded from the Greek Ministry an extraordinary credit, and declares that Greece can raise funds from a regular supply of soldiers, and supplies of coal and military stores.

Constantinople, Nov. 5.—The enemy has recaptured Lethore's village. The Colonial troops are retreating in an orderly manner.

Madras, Nov. 2.—There was an earthquake at Gopalsar yesterday evening. Particulars are wanting.

The Oregon Gold Mining Company have sold their two fifths of two square miles for £28,000. Crushing will commence in about ten days hence on the Oregon Company's ground.

Bombay, Oct. 30.—The London Times is in error. General Roberts has accepted the offer of the Madras Command.

General Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttal are expected to arrive to day. General Primrose and family have secured passage by the next mail steamer.

Kao Sab Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik has been appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council.

The Helmund brigade project has been finally abandoned.

Kandahar, Oct. 25.—General Burrows' despatch on the battle of Maiwand has caused great indignation among the officers who were present at that unfortunate affair; and I hear that a correspondence on the subject has already commenced. He only mentions his orderly officer, Captain Slade, imputing that the others did not do their duty; in fact, he casts the blame of his defeat upon the troops. But the one thing clear about the fight is that the brigade was disgracefully handled, and General Burrows, by paying no tribute, has despatched to the gallant 24th, who were third at their number before the retreat began, and who for several hours remained steady under as heavy a fire as our troops were subjected to, has failed in his duty to the Army to which he belongs.

The "Fireflies" Ball last night (18th) at the Country Club was a very exclusive affair; only 20 ladies and 40 gentlemen. Quite the local Almack's. The Band of the Théâtre was there, and we heard the "Courts" people could not dance to that time. We are afraid however that he will be mistaken as it is already very cold there and sometimes at night all the ponds are frozen over.

We hear from a private source that the native authorities at Canton have issued a notification to the effect that the tea on opium will be shortly increased 10. 20 per cent., to provide funds to extirpate the Government out of their complications with the Russes.

(Mercury.)

We regret to hear of the death of Mr G. Lowder of the L. M. Customs, which occurred at home where he was on leave.

Mr Mayer's Chinese Library has been sold at Peking according to our Correspondent there. The books are in very good condition, the books on Kashgar a work which were largely bought by the Chinese.

From our Correspondent at Peking we learn that the Customs' Course Service will commence from Tientsin on the 16th of next month.

Mr Bart seems to expect that the river will not be frozen before that time. We are afraid however that he will be mistaken as it is already very cold there and sometimes at night all the ponds are frozen over.

The "Fireflies" Ball last night (18th) at the Country Club was a very exclusive affair; only 20 ladies and 40 gentlemen. Quite the local Almack's. The Band of the Théâtre was there, and we heard the "Courts" people could not dance to that time. We have long thought the want of a dancing master was badly felt here.

We note that amongst the list of passengers left by the M. M. &amp; S. for the name of Mr Devereux, Chinese Secretary for the French Legation in Peking, going home on one year's leave. We hear from Peking that his post is filled by Mr H. H. G. B. formerly Interpreter of the French Consulate at Foochow, and lately Acting French Consul at Foochow. Amongst the passengers left by the same steamer we see also the name of Mr H. Serrey, His Belgian Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in China. We are informed that he goes to Hongkong, to meet there the newly appointed Minister of Finance for China, the Count de Noudou, who left Marseilles on the 14th instant. On the Minister's arrival Mr de Serrey will proceed on leave for home. Mr Ferguson, H. M. N. Minister, whose name appeared in the list of arrivals from Foochow, has not arrived, having been detained at Hongkong by the serious illness of Mrs Ferguson.

Messrs Englis &amp; Co. are dispatching new engines and boilers for the steamer Me-6, and they will be placed in her during the winter.

The Mactochi Shamban says, "Owing to the recent increase in the export of matches from Shamban, Hainan, to China, the foreign match dealers in Shanghai have closed their shops, being unable to sell their matches cheap, and the Chinese are not able to buy them at a reasonable price."

An influential meeting of merchants has been held at Bradford to condemn the practice of post-dating invoices, which were said to be common in the wholesale and country trade, and operated with particular effect upon all concerned.

Two large steamers are being built on the Clyde for the Orient line by Elder &amp; Co. They will each be some 5,600 tons and 7,500 horsepower, and will be about as perfect order as when first put up, and when completed she will be one of the finest steamers on the River.

An epidemic at Nanking is reported by one of the native papers; of what nature they do not say, but people cannot be got to work in the fields. There is also a rumour of an epidemic amongst the buffaloes, but the native drivers are bound to keep them healthy and found free from disease in the Northern Settlements.

Latest Mail Advices:—Yokohama (via San Francisco) Sept. 18, Shanghai 8, Foochow 9, Hongkong 10. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Naples, on the 18th inst., being four days in advance of its due date. The advice from Japan, via Sasebo, were received this day. The T. P. &amp; O. Co. were elected stewards, and Mr Low was invited to re-occupy the position of Master, which he has filled so often before.

The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold will honour with their presence the Masonic banquet to be given at the Masonic Hall on the 25th instant.

The 21st inst. was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. The surviving officers who took part in the action are:—Sir George Sartorius, Admiral of the Fleet (midshipman of the "Téméraire," 80 guns), now in his ninety-first year; Admiral Roberta (midshipman of the "Bellophon," 74 guns), now in his ninetieth year; Admiral William W. Johnson (midshipman of the "Victory," 100 guns), now in his ninety-first year; Commander W. V. F. Foy (first-class volunteer in the "Téméraire"); and Lieutenant Francis Harris (first-class volunteer in the "Téméraire"); and Lieutenant John F. Foy (first-class volunteer in the "Téméraire").

The 20th inst. was the fifty-third anniversary of the battle of Navarino, which was fought by the Asia, Vice-Admiral S. Edward C. Denison, Captain Edward Curzon; J. A. Ommanney; General Walter Batistat; Captain G. W. Hamilton; Dartmouth; T. Fellowes; Glasgow; Hon. A. Maude; Ta-tu; Hon. F. Spencer; Rose; L. Davies; Patricot; G. B. Starke; and the British.

The 21st inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August). The following telegram is from the Straits Times Mail extra:—

London, Nov. 1.—The Persian troops have relieved Urmiyeh, and the Kurds were repelled with great loss. The district was completely cleared of the enemy, who have evacuated Kermanshah and are now beginning to move for more.

The 20th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 21st inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 22nd inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 23rd inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 24th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 25th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 26th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 27th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 28th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 29th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 30th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 31st inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 1st inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 2nd inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 3rd inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 4th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 5th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 6th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

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The 8th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 9th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 10th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 11th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 12th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 13th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

The 14th inst. was the anniversary of the battle of the "Kings" (the 21st of August).

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5424.—NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

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**THE LOVER'S MOAN.**  
I looked me down, into her eyes,  
To see what thoughts were mirrored there.  
They fell, at first, before my earnest gaze,  
With maiden modesty abashed,  
Until, at length, she raised them full,  
And seemed to court my earnest look.  
Her eyes of blue, so gay, so true,  
I should in that soft fair dream,  
thought, and looked again, and yet again,  
To read the light for eyes the windows are  
Through which the light of love doth gleam,  
Through which the lover his mistress' soul  
doth seek.

The meeting eye, which lovers love,  
And loving, still do love to love,  
Where every thought doth fit, like clouds  
Across the tiny lake, and with  
The sunlight play at hide and seek,  
While waves of laughter sparkle in  
The light, and rippling seem to toss.  
Themselves exhausted, on the shore,  
Alas! those eyes which sparkled bright  
With mirth and many a charming look  
Were cold, and calm, and quiet, and naught  
Of love contained for me, alas!  
Her heart was closed: no room for me,  
She loved me not; I knew it not;  
But madly on I went, my master  
Still I grew, still wounded, sore,  
And broken, still I yearned, from her  
Own life. And then the world was dark:  
Its roses lights were gone; and still,  
And hushed was every joyful strain,  
Ah me! that we should throw away  
Our love on those who love us not.

B.

Hongkong, Nov. 1880.

## THE PANAMA Isthmus SHIP CANAL'S FUTURE INFLUENCE UPON JAPAN.

The following remarks upon this subject, from the pen of a late editor of the *Panama Star* and *Herald*, and subsequently editor of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, of Honolulu, who was lately in Yokohama, are given in the *Japan Gazette*:

The late Mr Seward, when United States secretary, once said, that the Pacific was destined to become the scene of the grandest events in the future history of the world. This prophetic vision of a coming time, when the nations surrounding the immense Pacific Ocean, and inhabiting its numerous islands that everywhere stud its broad bosom, like crystal jewels, appears even now to be approaching a speedy realization, since the grand undertaking of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by a ship canal traversing the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, has already been commenced, and is actually being accomplished. The complete alteration which the construction of this ship canal must necessarily bring about throughout the length and breadth of the vast Pacific, needs only to be pointed out in order to convince any reasonable mind of the truth of the great Seward's prediction. Perhaps, of all the Pacific islands, none are more likely to feel the beneficial effects of this new waterway, uniting the two great oceans, than the Japanese archipelago—a consideration full of hope for the enterprising people of Dai Nippon, whose admirable efforts to emerge from Asiatic millennial routine, and to take their stand amongst the enlightened states of the modern world, are now attracting towards their shores the attention, sympathy, and respect of every progressive people of our own times; in marked contrast with the stupid apathy in this respect displayed by their continental neighbors. The old saying that "time is money," will be most applicable to Japan when this Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal is completed; as thereby the distance of the sea-route for vessels trading between Yokohama and New York eastwards, will be more than two thousand miles shorter than westwards. This is a most important fact for Japan. Mr Jesse Young, corresponding member of the American Geographical Society, affords us some figures on this special feature of the new ship canal, now being constructed on Darienisthmus. He contrasts the two routes eastwards and westwards, and sets down the distance from New York to Yokohama, by the proposed Darien or Panama canal, at 10,860 miles; whereas he estimates the distance between those two ports, by the Suez canal, at 13,240 miles, showing a difference of 2,371 miles, which represents the important gain in the time of the voyage by Panama, of at least ten whole days for steamer making about ten knots an hour! Surely, this fact alone must fill all progressive and intelligent Japanese with lively satisfaction. In a few years when the Panama ship canal is completed, the West Indies, and beyond them northwards the eastern seaboard of the United States, and southwards the east coast of Brazil, will be placed several days' voyage nearer to Yokohama than at present—the advantage of which needs no comment. It may be remarked passingly here, that even Hongkong, according to our authority already cited, Mr Jesse Young, will be 131 miles nearer to New York by the Panama route, than by the Suez route; so that all the coast of China will also feel the benefit of this new ocean route, as well as the Japanese archipelago. It may likewise be passingly noticed that the port of Honolulu will be in the direct course between Panama and Yokohama, and must one day become an important port of call and great coaling station in the North Pacific—so that those intelligent and industrious islanders whose rapid transition from savagery to Christian civilization may be induced here as a hopeful example even for the Japanese, also will soon be vast gainers by the completion of the ship canal now in progress of construction on Panama Isthmus. The distance from Panama to Honolulu, according to Mr. Jesse Young, is 1,650 miles. Farther, by Gibraltar, Suez and Galle, is calculated by this gentleman at 11,381 miles, showing a difference of just 3 miles between the two rival routes, as approaches to the Australasian Colonies, eastwards and westwards. It is scarcely necessary to observe that Liverpool is much nearer to Yokohama by the Suez route than by

the Panama route—being calculated by Mr. Young at 11,290 miles by the former, and 13,323 miles by the latter, showing a difference of 2,033 miles. Hence, it may be inferred that the trade between Great Britain and her Australasian colonies will take the westward route out, via Panama, to Fiji, New Zealand and Eastern Australia; while it will adopt the present eastward route via Suez, to Western and Southern Australia, and Tasmania. In the same way the trade of Great Britain, Eastern and Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, to India, China and Japan, will continue to follow the existing Suez route, as the shortest. But, as far as Japan and China are concerned, the new route by the Panama isthmus will bring them round the trade westwards from Eastern, North and South America and the West Indies, thanks to the important gain of time thereby, and "time is money," as already quoted. According to Count de Lesseps, the Panama ship canal will be completed in 1888—a queer combination of figures, too—and then our progressive Japanese may expect to see a fine trading line of splendid ocean steamers, established between Yokohama and New York, taking up the passing trade of the Atlantic cities of the "great and glorious" Union; and of the West Indies, and Central America, connected by a branch line with Rio de Janeiro; also giving Honolulu a call for coal and passing trade in the north Pacific—nor will there be the least danger, that this new ocean route through, can ever raise up a dangerous competition with the present rapid mail and passenger overland route from Yokohama to New York, and onwards to Great Britain, via San Francisco and the transcontinental railroads; as there also the gain of time will have its due weight. Of all the European powers, Russia, perhaps, will be the greatest gainer by the new Panama route, as her seaboard on North-east Asia, now comparatively unimportant, will thereby acquire an immense importance, not merely commercial, also political; so that we may expect to find the great powers of Europe, as well as the United States and the Empire of Brazil, jointly guaranteeing the neutrality of the new ship canal, as soon as it is finished, and restricting its usefulness to purely commercial objects; perhaps even excluding vessels of war from availing of it at all, or limiting their number, as in the case of the Eximeo fleet of Russia, at present. Nevertheless, even commercially, Russia will have reason to be thankful for this now through ocean route from the Baltic to Vladivostok and East Siberia, by the Panama isthmus ship canal; while, thanks to the great Nordenskjold, she has even now in hand another quick summer route via the Arctic—between these extreme points, west and east, of her gigantic empire.

The foregoing remarks are intended to serve as an introduction to some further notices of the new Panama Ship Canal, now in progress, and some other similar projects, from a local point of view, which the writer reserves for one or more following articles. Before concluding, he must express his obligation to Mr. Jesse Young for the figures and information quoted herein, and extracted from the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, containing the "Inter-oceanic Ship Canal discussion," held at Chickering Hall, on December 9th, 1879, a most valuable addition to all previously existing sources of information concerning this interesting matter—wherewith the future of Japan and all Eastern Asia—and, indeed, of all the other countries on the shores, and of the islands in the vast bosom, of the immense Pacific—is so closely allied—as being a beginning of the fulfilment of the great Seward's memorable prediction.

## LIFE IN CHINA: (Shanghai Courier.)

"Depend upon it," said an enthusiastic friend to the other day, "a man is better in China than he would be on the same income at home." It certainly makes a great deal of difference what part of China a man is living in, whether he be in Shanghai (which, by the way, our enthusiastic friend was not), or in one of the small river ports, or, say, Canton, where the summer seems to have no end, and the principal amusement in life is walking up and down "polar bear-wise" on the strip of asphalt in front of Shamen. But even taking Shanghai, we will not go so far as to say that a man is better off there than he would be on the same income at home. We do think, however, that a man who has to earn his bread and butter is considerably better off in Shanghai on the income he can gain here, than he would have been if he had stopped in London, Manchester, or Glasgow on the income he could have made in one of those cities. Of course, a foreign resident in Shanghai must have a fairly good constitution. We do not mean to say that he requires to be formed of iron. He need only be strong enough to support the short but severe summer, which ordinarily visits Shanghai, but which was most conspicuous by its absence in the present year. The majority of the illnesses which are ascribed to climate, are undoubtedly due to one's having indulged oneself too freely in the good things of life, to one's not having been able to abstain from the seductive cocktail in the morning, and drinks between meals at other times of the day. Let an ordinary man only live in the same way as he would in England, practising the same moderation in eating and drinking, and there is no reason, when the day comes for him to turn his back on China for the last time, why he should not return to England as he left a man as when he first left it, and with every prospect of enjoying a vigorous and hearty old age. It is probably to the man who is fond of out-door exercise, of sports and games, that Shanghai offers the greatest attractions. We know no place anywhere that presents the advantages of town and country combined in the same degree that Shanghai does. To a clerk in the City at home, hunting and shooting are, expect under very

extraordinary circumstances, pleasures which are entirely beyond his reach. At Shanghai a man who is fond of horses, for a very trifling expense, can ride every day if he wishes, and in addition, can get his weekly gallop with the paper hunt club or the hounds. We do not mean to compare a paper hunt to a run with the Pytchley or the Quorn; but there is a great deal more fun to be got out of it than out of a canter in the Park, or a lanner along the hard roads on the tallest of English horses. So the man, who is fond of shooting, must be very unfortunate if he cannot get a trip up country in the winter, and at the worst what may be considered decent sport. He will have the satisfaction, moreover, of knowing that the pheasants he kills did not cost himself or any one else a guinea a piece; and the alteration in his mode of life and the constant change of locality and scenery during the trip will probably render it much more enjoyable than the same amount of shooting in a landscape, perhaps every fence, and even every gap in the fences, as is often the case at home. And when the shooting season proper is over, without going far he will get a few days' shooting in spring and autumn, when the birds are in swarms, and so fat and tender that they seem the daintiest morsels ever set upon the table. If the "poor exile" in Shanghai prefers games to sport, he has the finest cricket ground in the East, he can take to racquets, or can play lawn tennis on perfectly-kept lawns every day throughout the week, and in the winter evenings when it is too dark or too wet to do anything out of doors, he can vary the monotony by making double sports at bowls, the most seductive game to almost all who attain to any proficiency at it. A man who wishes to succeed in Shanghai of course cannot neglect his office. He has perhaps very hard work on mail days, and in the hot season a long day's work is terribly wearisome; but there is a great deal more to be done, and the monotony is broken by making double sports at bowls, the most seductive game to almost all who attain to any proficiency at it. A man who wishes to succeed in Shanghai of course cannot neglect his office. 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